SEARCHING FOR THE DEAD.

Strange Scenes at the Cemetery in Philadelphia.

Singular Discoveries at Many of the Graves of the Dead.

An Excited Mob Proclaim Against the Work of the

Ghouls. An Indignation Meeting and Threats of Lynching.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Dec. 7.-The work of resurrection at Lebanon Cemetery to discover how many bodies were stolen goes on to-day Thirteen permits for disinterment were granted this morning. An indignation meeting of the colored people of the city was held this afternoon, at which addresses were de-livered by prominent colored men. A resolution was adopted tendering heartfelt and sincere thanks to the proprietors of the Press, Mr. Louis N. Megargee, the city editor of that paper, and all others connected with the arrest and imprisonment of the grave robbers. When a trustee of Lebanon Cemetery named Burton appeared on the platform there was great excitement. Several razors and revolvers were drawn. Nearly every-body arose, and shouts for vengeance were mingled with calls for peace by Bishop Campbell and other clergymen. The peacemakers were successful, but the meeting was at once adjourned after the announcement that subscriptions to proscute the shouls at once adjourned after the amount-ement that subscriptions to prosecute the ghouls would be received at the Press office. Thirty graves were opened to-day. From about half of them the bodies had been stolen. The health department will not allow any more graves to be opened until it shall have ascer-tained whether the person interred died from contagious disease or not. contagious disease or not.

contagious disease of not.

SEARCHING FOR THE DEAD.

The mournful work of searching for the dead in Lebanon Cemetery was systematically begun yesterday, and the investigation is to be patiently persisted in until it has been definitely ascertained how many bodies have found their way into the Jefferson pickling vats, and how many remain where loving hands laid them to rest. It was after 8 o'clock before the searchers began to arrive, and then in straggling groups of twos and threes, many of them carrying spades and shovels. The only persons in charge of the place were William Williams, the gravedigger, and they refused to permit any one to begin digging until the arrival of some of the trustees. Guy M. Burton, the president of the Cemetery Company, arrived about 10 o'clock, and applications were at once made to him for permission to make the examinations. This was accorded to all persons holding permits from the board of health. The first thing done was the exhumation of the empty coffins, which had contained the corpses captured by the Press reporters. Five of the six were placed upon the wagon of Undertaker Dutier, to be taken to his establishment, to be repaired preparatory to receiving their former occupants for reinterment in the descurated graves. This did not occupy more than two hours, and excited considerable curiosity among the spectators, many of whom imagined that it was the first SEARCHING FOR THE DEAD.

not occupy more than two hours, and excited considerable curiosity among the spectators, many of whom imagined that it was the first discovery of the empty caskets.

By noon the character and extent of the crowd had changed visibly. There were about 100 blacks on the ground and as many whites. The latter were mainly inade up of young men, boys and slatternly women, pushing and crowding about the grave-diggers the moment a spade was stuck in the ground. The boys played leap-frog over the tombstones, and the sip-shod women joked and bantered with the men. Grief was a subject of ridicule; the scoffers turned what should have been a solemn scene into one of vulgar mockery. scene into one of vulgar mockery.

Some of the behavior was simply disgraceful.

H. Price Williams, the colored turnkey of the seventeenth district station-house, distinguished himself by getting into a fight with Guy Burton. When the empty coffins were placed in the undertaker's wagon the one in which had reposed the remains of Clara Ringgold was noticed to contain a white kid slipper. It had covered one of the feet of the dead woman, and had been tossed back into the grave after the ghouls had stripped the body. Williams saw the slipper, and, pushing his way through the crowd, he boldly thrust his hand into the ceffin, and, taking it out slipped STEALING A SLIPPER. hand into the coffin, and, taking it out, slipped hand into the coffin, and, taking it out, slipped it into his pocket. The action, quick as it was, did not escape detection. Williams was walking away from the wason, when he was suddenly seized by the strong arm of Mr. Burton and commanded to give up the dead woman's property. With the most amazing assurance he refused point blank, whereupon Burton grasped him by the throat and choked him vigorously. Williams whereupon Burton grasped him by the throat and choked him vigorously. Williams reached into his back pocket apparently to draw a weapon, but he was not quick enough, for in another instant he lay sprawling on his back. During the struggle the slipper was dropped on the ground, and was recovered and placed in the coffin. Williams did not appear at all ashamed of what he had done, but very coolly supranced his intention. appear at an assument of what he had done, but very coolly announced his intention of securing some sort of a relic, and started in search of a human bone, which he found, wrapped in a newspaper, and took away with him. While this was going on inside the cemetery two young women were having a regular set-two outside of the southern fence. The contest was witnessed by several men and boys. sct-two outside of the southern fence. The contest was witnessed by several men and boys, who clapped their hands loudly whenever one of the combatants succeeded in digging her finger-nails deep into the other's flesh. In another part of the grave-yard two youngsters amused themselves with a couple of thigh bones, which they had dug out of a shallow grave. Near the upper end of the fence, lying uncovered on the ground, was the disjointed skeleton of a human being. A colored man who had evidently been drinking came along, and, giving the skull a kick, sent came along, and, giving the skull a kick, sent it flying twenty yards away. It was picked up by a boy and tossed to a companion, and the two kept up their horrid sport until they

A SINGULAR DISCOVERY At 2 o'clock the grave of Josephine White, who was buried in September, 1881, was opened, and the noisy growd were treated to a genuine sensation. The men dug steadily until a child's coffin was reached and the -seth removed from around it. A rope was then slipped under the head and the coffin seth removed from around it. A rope was then slipped under the head and the coffin lifted to the surface. It contained the body of Florence Woodson, the niece of Josephine White, who had been buried in the same grave. The child's corpse had not been disturbed. The diggers went to work again, and after penetrating two feet deeper uncovered the coffin of an adult. The sticky soil was scraped from the plate, revealing instead of the name Josephine White, that of Elizabeth Given, aged 79 years, who died December 12, 1831! "My God," exclaimed a man standing on the grave's brink, "what does this mean? The body of my child is here! Where is Josephine White, my sister?"

"Perhaps," suggested a bystander, "this body has been buried in your lot without authority, and the body of your sister may be underneath. Dig deeper." After some little consideration the hint was acted upon, and again the men went to work. The coffin containing the corpse of Elizabeth Givin was lifted out of the grave, and the spades removed another foot of earth. A second coffin came to light, and this, instead of holding the corpse of Woodson's sister, covered the body of John Givin, an eld man.

"Well," said Woodson when this startling discovery was made, "the thieving hounds were not satisfied with her body alone, they've

"Well," said Woodson when this startling discovery was made, "the thieving hounds were not satisfied with her body alone, they've taken coffin and all."

This was probably the case, as the presence of the child's body showed conclusively that there could have been no mistake in locating the grave. Following immediately after this was another and even more curious discovery. John Lymas, armed with a permit, had come to search for the bedy of his mother, Leah Lymas, who was buried April 14, 1881. The grave was opened, and three feet below the surface was found the battered name-plate belonging to Mrs. Lymas's coffin, but the coffin itself and its silent tenant had been stolen. The young man staggered back through the crowd and hurried from the place. As he did so a stout colored woman pushed her way in and asked the diggers to go deeper, that

her mother, who had died on December 28, 1880, was in the same grave. The men obeyed, and in a few moments their spades struck a hard object. One of them jumped out of the hole, and as he did so his companion's feet went crashing through the lid of an empty coffin. The name plate was wrenched from the lid, and was found to bear the name of "Louisa Morris and 10% research to mother and four the same of the lide.

lid, and was found to bear the name of "Louisa Morris, aged 108 years, six months, and four-teen days."

"That is my mother's name," said the woman, with a sob. "Poor soul! If the robbers took her, who haven't they taken?"

The next exhumation was made at the grave of Margaret V. Rodney, who died in October of the present year. Her remains were still in the coffin, but had evidently been examined after burial. The last grave opened was that of Joseph Sheaff, who was buried in November, 1880. As in the other case, a rope was slipped under the head of the coffin, and the presence of the corpse presumed upon by the ce of the corpse presumed upon by the weight.

AT REST AT LAST.

Funeral of Rear-Admiral Stanley. The funeral of the late Rear-Admiral Fabius Stanley, U.S. N., took place as announced yesterday afternoon at his residence. The services began promptly at 3 p. m. by the entrance of Mrs. Stanley, her sisters and relatives, when, after a chant by the male quartette of St. John's choir, Rev. Dr. William A. Leonard, of that church, began the reading of the prayers for the dead according to the ritual of that faith. There was no formal sermon preached, but the officiating clergyman addressed a few impressive remarks touching upon the career of the dead officer, and closed with words of comfort for those he leaves behind.

The body was encased in a handsome black walnut casket, which was covered with fine yesterday afternoon at his residence. The

walnut casket, which was covered with fine black broadcloth and trimmed at the sides with silver extension-bar handles, and bore on the top a plain silver plate inscribed:

Fabius Stanley, Rear Admiral U. S. Navy, Born December 15, 1815, Died December 5, 1882.

The casket, which rested on a bier in the front parlor, was covered with the flag of the country he had served so faithfully and well, and on this was placed the floral decorations country he had served so instructions which had been sent by loving friends. These were a huge bouquet, a sickle, a heart and two large wreaths. The spacious halls and parlors were crowded with friends, especially with officers of the Navy and Army and their families. Among those present were Rear Admirals William Radford, Thomas H. Stevens, John J. Almy, John L., Worden, Edward Middleton, District Commissioner Morgan, General M. C. Meigs, U. S. A.; Maj. Parker, U. S. A.; Conmodores John Lee Davis, Robert W. Shufeldt, and John G. Walker, U. S. N.; Gen. Nathan W. Brown, U. S. A.; Col. S. N. Benjamin, U. S. A.; Mr. Seaton Munroe, Captain John H. Russell, U. S. N.; Gem. J. W. Denver, Judge Johnston, Judge Aldis, Col. W. B. Remey, Judge-Advocate-Gen. of the Navy; Medical Directors Charles D. Maxwell and William Grier, U. S. N.; Lieut,-Commander Green, U. S. N., and Gen. Francis Lippitt. At the conclusion of the service the choir exquisitely chanted the hym., "Just As I Am Without One Plea." N., and Gen. Francis Lippitt. At the conclusion of the service the choir exquisitely chanted the hymn, "Just As I Am Without One Plea," after which the casket was borne out through the wide doors to the hearse by eight stalwart blue-jackets from the United States monitor Wyandotte, under command of Master Frank J. Milligan, and attended by the pallbearers, whose names were published in full in The Republican yesterday. The procession then formed and passed up Seventeenth street to Massachusetts avenue, and thence through P street to the beautiful cemetery overlooking Rock Creek. The cortege passed to the left, down the winding roadway, passed the family vault of Admiral Shubrick, whose able and trusted lieutenant Admiral Stanley once was, and near whom he is finally laid at rest.

THE UNION VETERAN CORPS

Give Their First Reception at Abner's-A Brilliant Gathering.

The first complimentary reception of the Union Veteran Corps took place at Abner's last night. The hall was very prettily decorated with buntings and flowers and canaries in gilded cages hung from the ceiling, and poured their glad song in rhymthical time with the orchestra. The large assemblage of ladies and gentlemen testified as to the popularity of the Veteran organization. Delegations from the Washington Light Infantry, Washington Washington Light Iniantry, Washington Light Guards, and National Rifles were pres-ent, and the contrast between the different colored uniforms and the handsome costumes of the ladies was a happy one. Some very beautiful toilettes were worn by the ladies, and nearly all the gentlemen wore the regulation dress-suit. The committee did their utmost to please every one, and succeeded in a re-markable degree.

The committees were composed as follows:

The committees were composed as follows:
Reception committee, S. E. Thomason, M. E.
Urell, Robert Nelson, W. R. Ramsey, W. H.
Hickman, T. Hynes, G. E. Carson, R. E.
Smith, and A. W. Bogie; floor committee, Dr.
F. Donohue, F. W. Paige, T. W. Stuart, H. G.
Ellis, W. A. Short, F. B. Harrison, and O. E.
Caravane. Among those present were Mrs.
L. B. Cutler, Miss Emma AHenberger, Mrs.
W. H. Hoover, Mrs. Bartelle, Miss Mamie
Taylor, Mrs. H. Pomeroy, Mrs. Lotta
Balley, Maria Hartell, Mrs. Trouland,
Miss Blauche Lockhurst, Miss Mary Mills,
Mrs. W. J. Simmons, Mrs. B. M. Vanhorn,
Mrs. F. A. Boya, Miss Ruth Fowler, Miss MeDonald, Mrs. A. M. O'Connell, Mrs. Mistead,
Misses Aggie and Mollie Smith, Mrs. F. W.
Birch, Mrs. A. Daw, Mrs. L. Cowens, Miss
Emma Eichorn, Miss Traphagan, Miss Mary
Howd, Mrs. J. McClelland, Mrs. E. Connell,
Miss Minnie Drancy, Miss Bradshaw, Mrs.
Bradshaw, Mrs. Dillon, Miss Mary Engel, Mrs.
W. F. Bradley, and a large number of gentlemen friends.

Prof. Marini's Soiree. Last night Mr. Marini tendered to his class complimentary soirce to inaugurate the pening of the season. The hall was well filled and looked exceedingly pretty in its dress of new paint, with white lace curtains and Romanesque decorations. The polished floor was in splendid condition, and dancing was indulged in with unabated zest until a late hour. Among others present were: Major and Mrs. E. A. Clifford, Miss Tempa Lawrence, Miss Ainger, Miss Nellie Gray, the Misses Dorsey, Miss Nellie Limeburner, Mr. Frank Mute, Dr. George B. Weich, Mrs. Limeburne, Charles M. Hendley, the Misses Mina and Rosa Korn, F. T. Rowlings and wife, Will Mabers, G. W. Johnson, Miss Gertie Smith, Mr. and Mrs. John A. Smart, Miss Nettie Reeves, A. C. Connolly, John Kondrug, George Day, the Misses Shannon, Edwin Baltzley, Miss May Vanhook, Col. and Miss Cox, Mr. Zappone, Mrs. Carrie Brown, Miss Yestman, Dr. Dudley Morgan, Col. and Mrs. Crook, Miss Hine, Miss Eichorn, Mr. Freer, Mr. McGraw, the Misses McCoy, Mr. Freer, Mr. McGraw, the Misses McCoy, Mr. Freer, Mr. McGraw, the Misses McCoy, was indulged in with unabated zest until a Mr. Freer, Mr. McGraw, the Misses McCoy, Miss Godey, Charles Jones, Miss Lulu Somers, Miss Evans, Miss Polk, Mr. and Mrs. Hanna, Miss Speaks, Mr. and Mrs. Duhamel, Miss Douglas, Miss Zappone, Miss Gibson, Miss Steele, Miss Huyck, and John H. Olcott.

The meeting of this society last evening was a very enjoyable one, although the bitter weather kept many persons away. The programme for the evening embraced plane solos Mr. L. Kurtz, jr., some beautiful songs by Messrs. B. A. Byran and Frank Maguire, the histitute Gazette by the editor, and an address Institute Gazette by the editor, and an address by Mr. William Richards on the workings of the Associated Charities of the District, ex-plaining their pian and workings, and urging that the Catholic societies lend their moral and material aid to this most excellent organ-

Mr. Richards, who is gifted with rare elo-quence, will deliver a lecture before the Institute next Thursday evening on "Trations," which will be well worth hearing.

A pound party was held at the residence of Rev. Father Walter, pastor of St. Patrick's church, on Wednesday night for the benefit of The attendance was very large, and the articles contributed covered every want and requirement. The occasion was also the birthday of Futher Walter and many hearty congratulations were extended him. During the evening some excel-

WHEN ROGUES FALL OUT.

The Old Proverb May Soon Prove a Comfort to Residents of the Capital.

Two Residents of the Jail Prefer Serious Charges Against the Detectives.

Full Text of Their Attorney's Letter to John W.

Thompson, Esq. Confidence Games Are Openly Played on Capitol Hill.

THE DETECTIVE FORCE. The neglect of the local detective force to bring to punishment the perpetrators of numerous crimes in this city, has already attracted the attention of more people than those who called at Mr. Thompson's office last Wednesday. Many of them had suffered and have never even had the poor satisfaction of knowing that anybody was even suspected of hav-ing robbed them. The thieves meantime

have enjoyed immunity, plying their calling without molestation at the very doors of the Capitol and even in the Capitol itself. It may be stated that the initial cause of the meeting on Wednesday was the receipt by Mr. John W. Thompson, president of the Na-

tional Metropolitan Bank, of the following letter from SPECIAL DETECTIVE WILLIAM P. WOOD:

Washington, Nov. 15, 1882.—Joha W. Thompson, esq., President National Metropolitan Bank, Washington, D. Q.—Sir. 'A few days since I held conversation with Hon. George B. Corkhill, United States district attorney, on the subject of the compileity of certain members of the metropolitan detective force with violators of law, and also their compleity with professional thieves; on which subject I have had correspondence and other interviews with District Attorney Corkhill, informing him, as I have stated to yourself, that I was solicited to give personal attention to this subject in the interest of Charles O Ceary and John H. Murphy, both of whom are now confined in the Washington jail, having been tried and convicted for their participation in the "monte" game of eards, so long and successfully practiced in Washington, Both O'Leary and Murphy (and in fact, all the "monte" players of Washington) are as well known to certain members of the metropolitan detective force as I am to yourself; and I assert that it cannot be successfully controverted by any one familiar with detective operations that it would have required only one notification to quit the business from any of the metropolitan desective force to these "monte" card players, and such notice would have put an end to the monte business in Washington; and the only reason of its long continuance was because of its encouragement by the detective force, under a system of a receipt of a percentace paid them from the "winnings" made by the monte card players, and thus have a summarily and successfully dealt with by Judge andrew Wyle.

O'Leary and Murphy, through counsel, have filed application for a new trial, substantially stating that Judge Wylic was excessively several his rullings in the case, and especially in his directions to the jury on their trial. The case will come up in a few days for legal action. O'Leary and Murphy have been in jeil a long time. They assert (and justly under the circumstances) that they have aiready been severely punished for thier par

mond robbery—also special private residences and several minor cases—on all of which certain members of the Metropolitan detective force have received a percentage from the thieves.

To the above list I will add one coming under my own personal knowledge, where a combination of the most successful forgers in this country, came to Washington to operate. This combination of the most successful forgers in this country, came to Washington to operate. This combination of the most successful strike. They were here but a short time when one of their conicderates gave information of their business. This resulted in the arrest of five of the professionals. The whole "mob" was set at liberty upon the payment of five hundred doulars, which was divided up between the detectives and their associates.

It should be the wis-no everygood citizen to expose and break up such a combination, as It know it is the desire of several of the victims who have suffered by the thieves who have been shielded by certain of the Metropolitan detective force. I do believe such combination to have existed, and I piedge myself to do sli in my power to expose the characters of the combination. I ask nothing more than such citizens as yourself will take interest in sceing that through the cours or officials of the government that such clemency will be extended to Charles O'Leary and John H. Murphy as will be merited upon the evidence they turnish, much of which I have verified, and am prepared before any committee of citizens or the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to show that the statements of O'Leary together with the surroundings, warrants the abolishing of the whole Metropolitan detective force O' Washington as a better protection to life and property than the force as it exists at present.

Awaiting such encouragement as your committee through you may determine, observing that I make no additional charge for my services, other than the conditions herein set forth, which are comparatively trivial, it, clemency extended to O'Leary and

dence furnished, together water verification.
Whenever I receive favorable response, your no-tice for prompt action will receive the immediate attention of yours respectfully,
WM. P. Wood.

THE CHARGES MADE

in this communication were of such a grave character that most of the gentlemen at the meeting were surprised at their boldness. Mr. Wood was present, and explained that he ould bring substantial evidence to prove his allegations, and the committee which was appointed to investigate and go before the grand jury if necessary, consisting of Messars, John W. Thompson, J. W. Botteler, R. C. Fox, W. W. Burdette, John H. Magruder, T. A. Rover, and W. A. Cook intend to easily the patter to the core between Magruder, T. A. Rover, and W. A. Cook intend to search the matter to the very bottom. In conversation with Mr. Thompson yesterday, a Resulblican reporter learned that it was his intention to take the committee to the jail that they might hear the statements of the two men to whom Mr. Wood alludes, O'Leary and Murphy, and judge themselves of their probability.

A reporter went to the jail yesterday and

INTERVIEWED THE TWO MONTE MEN. When Murphy was brought out he was found to be a man of about medium height, thick-set, and iteshy, with light hair, reddish moustache, and restless blue eyes. When intro-duced to the reporter he seemed to divino the object of his visit at once, for he said that he had just read an account of what had been

done at the citizens' meeting and the state-ments made by Mr. Wood, and added: "What-ever Mr. Wood says I can substantiate." "But," said the reporter, "the charges made by Mr. Wood are very grave. He alleges that by 31. Wood are very grave. It alleges that the detectives have been regularly standing in' with thieves, robbers, 'bunko' mea, monte men, and, in fact, with almost every kind of rascal. Now, did they ever 'stand in' with you?"

in' with you?"

"You must excuse my answering that question, for I might perhaps say too much."

"How long were you in the business?"

"Oh, for a number of years, and I will say this, that we had that 'joint,' 343 Pennsylvania avenue, right in the old Globs office building, and under

THE VERY SHADOW OF HEADQUARTERS, with officers and detectives passing by all the time for six months, and is it likely we could have done this if we hadn't 'squared' ourselves? Not much. Why, all the detectives the unsophisticated,

and most of the police knew me. I was on the force for seven years myself."

"Then you were not afraid of capture?"

"Not much; I would never have been caught at all if I hadn't gone into a country town. I was always safe in a city. Do you suppose these 'joints' could exist if they were not under the 'protection,' so to speak, of the detectives and the police? We moved our 'joint' from the Avenue when a newspaper moved into the Globe building, and came upon Capital Hill."

"Well, about this 'protection' business of

"Well, about this protection business of the detectives and police, what do you do, pay them a regular salary or give them a percent-

age "'
"You must excuse my answering that question, but I know that I made a good deal of money, and yet MADE MY REGULAR 'DIVIDE.'

I'm afraid I am talking too much now, but if I can save myself by telling the truth about these men at the proper time I'm going to Murphy declined to say anything further except to intimate that the method by which detectives were "fixed" was by giving them 10 per cent, where the parties fleeced did not complain, but if complaint was made, then the detective got half of the winning.

O'LEARY WAS THEN SENT FOR and proved to be a tall, well-proportioned man with black hair and moustache and dark eyes, with black hair and moustache and dark eyes, of quite prepossessing appearance. He, it appeared, was a "steerer" in the bunks business while Murphy was a "player." O'Leary was not nearly so cautious in his manner as was Murphy and asserted that nearly all the detectives were on the "divide," but that the police, the uniformed men were all "straight" except one or two, and that the crookedness was confined to headquarter.

except one or two, and that the crookedness was confined to headquarters.

'Do you think Lieut. Eckloff is crooked?' asked the reporter.

'I do not. I think he is perfectly square. You see he and Voss and Coomes and Acton are what the others call 'chumps,' and they are 'chumps.' Whatever they got, if anything, was always obtained from the others, and in such a way that they couldn't trace it. But the others—well, it was a regular thing.

But the others—well, it was a regular time.

'BLACK MUZZLE' WAS THE RECEIVER for a long time, but he played wolf, so that the others would not trust him, and then another was appointed. Why," said he, "the last case I worked was a star-route witness out of \$200. He kicked, and said he hadn't was a work to get home with and we gave the steered him, brought him into the place took him to see if he could identify the man who steered him, brought him into the place where I was sitting, and run him by, so he should not see me, and then took him to a number of saloons that I never visited. Finally he got him out of town, telling him that he would look after the matter and write him. We had to pay \$75 for that." Mr. O'Leary said that when he went before the grand jury some time ago he saw Detective Miller standing on the court-house steps as he went in, and that Miller afterward came to him and said. "I understand you are going before the grand jury. Now, you stick by us and we'll stick by you." "I did stick by them," added he, "but they went back on me," DISTRICT ATTORNEY CORKHILL was also seen and asked if Wood or cither of the monte men had made written statements to him. He replied that nothing had come before him officially, and that he was now engaged upon his argument to present to the

gaged upon his argument to present to the urt in general term when the exceptions ken by the counsel of the monte men will considered. He said he was trying to have e law say that the monte men were ieves instead of gamblers, as they simed to be; that he believed that men to fleeced others out of their money in games wherein the victim has no chance to win, are as much thieves as though they took the money from their victim's person. In reference to the charges of crookedness in the detective force, he said he believed that this whole matter arose from the remarks he made at the trial of these monte men, when he said that over \$300,000 had been stolen under the eyes of the police, and that the business had been carried on with a method and boldness unparalleled, and that the operations could not have been so continuously carried on, and to such an extent without the knowledge of the police. mes wherein the victim has no chance to

the police. AT THE DOORS OF THE CAPITOL. One would naturally suppose it would be reasonably safe to visit the Capitol building in daylight without danger of being robbed, but it is not, although the place is guarded by a special detail of patrolmen and detectives. The grounds are and have been haunted all summer by sight or ten confidence thieves of the worst sort. The faces of these rogues are familiar to every one about the place, and the police know them well, as is proved by the fact that they have kept them out of the building, though they have made no effort to interfece with their operations. fort to interfere with fort to interfere with their operations outside its doers. These rascals found the weather quite chilly yesterday, and those who had neglected to provide themselves with applie acceptance. hose who had neglected to provide them-lyes with arctic overcoats were driven to helter. Several, however, clung to their beats, nd others pursued a search for easy people a the horse-cars. It was very dry picking for the gentlemen, and they were an appear-ance of discouragement as the shades of vening fell upon them.

THE DEPREDATIONS OF THESE THIEVES ave become a source of constant complaint. They have preyed on the unsuspecting public or months without interference from the solice, and hundreds of victims have been aken from the very doors of the legislative halls, led into dives near the foot of the hill, and "plucked." Their victims are taken from every walk of live; but naturally they are all strangers. The wolves lie in wait for strangers, and when they espy a person who looks as though he might prove a profitable acquaint-duce, they fisten upon him. This "bunko" business is worked in a great measure by proessionals. When Congress is not in session heir usual method is to accost a stranger as tear the foot of the hill as possible, and tell him that

THE CAPITOL IS CLOSED.

THE CAPITOL IS CLOSED.

Having broken the ice, they "play their sucker" for all he is worth, volunteering to show him the grounds and furnishing him intelligence concerning the "Arlington statue" and other matters. Generally the operator is joined by a confederate within a very short time after he has booked a fish, and the two join issues. Having won the confidence of their new acquaintance, the sharks proceed to lead him by slow or rapid stages, as the exircuhim by slow or rapid stages, as the exigen-cies of the occasion seem to demand, to a con-venient restaurant or saloon, where he is systematically robbed in the most approved mannor. Three-card monte and "thimblemanner. Three-card monte and "thimble-riaging" names of various sorts are played for his especial benefit, and after he has taken a drink or two of "pine-knot" or "blue-jeans" whisky he is liable to bet his money on any-thing. There are several VERY DISREPUTABLE PLACES

WERY DISHEPUTABLE PLACES
within two or three blocks of the feet of the
steps, at the end of Pennsylvania avenue,
into which the "bunko" sharps lead their
victims, and if the police were not blind
they could see what is going on very easily they could see what is going on very easily. That there is no human being so utterly and hopelessly blind as a blind policeman, and no organization of men so powerless to detect or suppress crime as a passive police department is a notorious fact. There is every reason to believe that hundreds of men have been plundered a cound the base of Capitol Hill, and the police pretend to be in lignorance of what is soon so under their very orance of what is going on under their very

The public has neither time nor inclination to waste sympathy on men who allow them selves to be fleeced by any of the methods em selves to be fleeced by any of the methods em-ployed by bunko sharpers, but that fact does not exame a neglect of duty on the part of the police. They are paid to protect just such per-sons as fall victims to the seductive wiles of the bunko charmers. Now that Congress is in session, the old story about the Capitol being closed is not told so often, and new lies are in-vented. In the evening and morning hours, however, before the attressure congresses the however, before the statesmen congregate, the staple He still does service, and many a

staple lie still does service, and many a
FORCED CONTRIBUTION
is drawn from the pockets of "soft" sightseers. Some of the fat-witted detectives who
are under the pay of the government might
learn a good deal about the doings of these
petty maxauders, if they would only show half ne enterprise in moving about that they dis-lay in avoiding hard work. They could very saily circumvent the plunderers by the adopion of proper measures, and make it exceedfind of proper measures, and make it execu-ingly uncomfortable for the citizens who have fallen into the habit of lending their back rooms to the woives to rig up a "hog" faro, monte or other "lay out" for the robbery of

THE BELT ROAD.

The Extension of the North O Street Line Considered by the Senate.

Senator Rollins States the Reasons Why the Improvement is Wanted.

The Reasons Why Senators Edmunds and Morrill Oppose the Bill.

The bill to provide for the extension of the Capitol, North O Street, and South Washington Railway was first in order for consideration on the Senate calendar, and when that order was reached on yesterday it was taken order was reached on yesterday it was taken up and partially discussed, although Sonator Edmunds asked to have it go over. There was a lack of security for public rights in it, he thought. Senator Rollins urged that that had been fully provided for in the act of incorporation, but Mr. Edmunds doubted it. After a little sparring, however, the objection was withdrawn, and Senator Rollins briefly stated the history of the bill. It had proposed to cross Pennsylvania avenue at some other point than that where the Metropolitan line crosses it, but after conference with the posed to cross Pennsylvania avenue at some other point than that where the Metropolitan line crosses it, but after conference with the District Commissioners it was decided the extension should be over the Metropolitan line on Ninth street, and to that all parties agreed. The Commissioners reported that there was no objection to this extension of the charter. In fact, they approved of it. The bill passed the House, and was referred to the District Committee of the Senate, and by them referred to the Commissioners of the District, and upon their report the committee reported the bill favorably. On Wednesday morning, to make certain that there had been no change of front in the Board of Commissioners, knowing that there had been changes in the personnel, he had communicated with them, and one of them came to the Senate Chamber and reported that they were decidedly in favor of

one of them came to the Senate Chamber and reported that they were decidedly in favor of granting this additional privilege.

The proposition, he said, is simply to allow a railroad that runs around the outlying parts of the city, to get a little near the Centre Market, so that the very large class of people who are accommodated by it can go to that market without having to buy a transfer ticket. It is a large accommodation to the people who do not have carriages and who are not able to go there in that style. It allows the Capitoland No the O Street Railroad to lay a track from Eleventh street where it people who do not have carringes and who are not able to go there in that style. It allows the Capitol and No the O Street Railroad to lay a track from Eleventh street where it enters E street east on E street a single square to Tenth, then down Tenth one square to Ninth, whore it touches the track of the Metropolitan Ealtroad, then crossing Pennsylvania avenue on Ninth street on the track of the Metropolitan Ealtroad, and interfering with anybody or anything, to Louisiana avenue; and when it reaches Louisiana avenue, a broad avenue with abundant room for everything and everybody, it allows them to construct a track from Ninth to Twelfth street, where their old track is, and connect with that; so that in sending their cars around the city they may let portions of them go through this short way and accommodate the people of an extensive district. It seemed to him to be one of those things that ought to be done. There could be no objection to its being done, except that it might possibly interfere somewhat with the business of the F street line. It might divert a few passengers from that line, but it would accommodate the people very much, and it cannot do the city any injury.

The whole measure has been approved by the committee of the two Houses, and he hoped that the bill will be allowed to pass.

Mr. Morrill said this was an amendment to the charter of what is called the Belt Railroad, which he regarded as a supreme missance, going around in all quarters of the city, and cutting into ever so many streets, and proving itself one of the greatest nulsances that perhaps there has been in relation to street railroads here. Years ago he attempted to have the railroads placed under an engineer of the Army, and blocked out some scientific plan so that a less number of railroads would be requisite, and the whole of the city accommodated, and that they should also, in the

plan so that a less number of railroads would be requisite, and that they should also, in the original charters, be made to pay a certain tax for the privilege of using the streets. That measure failed. Now this bill comes in, pro-posing four right angles to the streets, and that is proposed to be introduced as an amend-ment to the Belt Kailroad or the O Street Kail-

road charter.
Mr. Edmunds said that one reason for being somewhat excited upon that subject was that he was referring to the experience we have had, and have now, with other corporations. There was, he said certainly one corporation in this District that is said to be strong and rich, that is just taking the blood out of the taxpayers of this District and out of the Treas-ury of the United States by refusing to pay a penny for the pavements that it by its charter was bound to pay for, and by some process of the law's delay or the want of energy and pluck in the District Commissioners as the governors of the District, or the district attorney, or somebody, it seems you have not got force enough, right here under the shadow of the Capitol of the United States, the shadow of the Capitol of the United States, to collect the tax; and the company contend, he was told, that as long as the tax lien certificates, or whatever they are called, are not issued—and by some hocus pocus they have continued to get the Commissioners not to issue them-no interest runs, so that if we get this money in the end, as we certainly shall, it shall be only the principal. There-fore the tax-payers of the District are paying the interest on \$200,000 or \$300,000 for five, or six, or ten years, or however long it may run, and these gentlemen declare they will only pay the principal if they pay anything.

Mr. Beck said he should like to ask the

Senator from Vermont if he knew any means whereby we can compel those railroad com-panies we now have to furnish cars enough to give each passenger a seat, instead of packing them in like sardines or something clse and getting mency for them.

Mr. Edmunds thought he could.

Mr. McMillan said the interests of which

he spoke should be carefully guarded. He was satisfied that these railroad corporations abould be brought under the control of Con-gress, and that where the provisions in their charters require them to pave or to pay taxes, a provision should be inserted which would forfeit their charters on a failure to comply with that duty. So far as the objection to this bill is concerned, he thought it came from

a competing railroad company.

As it goes over without prejudice, the majority can take it up at any time it chooses.

The Son of His Father Will Fight.

Formal notice was served on Hon. Stanton Peelle, member from the seventh Indiana district, yesterday, of an intention on the part of Will E. English, son of the lamented W. H. English, to contest his seat in the Fortyeighth Congress. Mr. English bases his claim to the seat on several grounds, the chief one being that the Peelle ballots were printed on distinctively marked paper, contrary to the law, although he professes to be able to prove that a sufficient number of fraudulent votes were east for Peelle to give him more than the eighty-seven votes, by which majority he was elected. The supreme court of Indiana, a wonderful body which makes indiana, a wonderful body which makes opinions one day and swallows them the next, will pass upon the marked ballot issue before the next Congress meets, and the House will be expected to act in accordance with that de-cision whatever to may be. The Indiana su-preme court is strongly Democratic.

Congress and the Tobacco Tax.

CHICAGO, Dec. 7 .- The tobacco manufac turers of this city held a meeting to-day. Representatives of 2,000 operatives were also present, and drew up a petition to Congress sking immediate action on the tax question on the ground that the continual agitation was ruining business and depriving the oper atives of their subsistence. They favor a total abolition of the tax and suggest, in case it is done, a rebate be allowed on all unbroken pack-ages of manufactured tobacco as a matter of justice. Copies of the petition will be sent to the Illinois Senators and Representatives in

Congress.
At the meeting it was stated that manufacture that manufacture to the congress. turers cared little whether tax was removed or not. What they wanted was to stop the dismis agitation of the question. Till this was done there could be no stability in trade, Most of main.

those present stated they were shortening their force, and several said they would close at once or in a short time unless the question was settled. A total shollthen of the tax was recommended, as a mere reduction would not benefit the consumer.

THE ANTI-MORMONS.

Those of Them in Utah Want Stronger Laws, Backed by Force.

The memorial of the non-Mermon people of Utah to the President which was submitted to the House yesterday was a protest at length against the Mormon evils and an appeal for more thorough legislation which plainly suggests force, should milder means continue in-effective. The following is a forcible quota-tion from the memorial on the effects of the Mormon rule:

tion from the memorial on the effocts of the Mormon rule:

It taxes the people to build school-houses and therein teaches the tenets of the sect by teachers licensed only by its priesthood—most of whom are incompetent and unlearned axonyt in Mormon doctrines. It fills the public offices with bigoted sectarians and servants, without regard to capacity for official station or public employment. It divides the people into classes by reliations distinction, and falsely teaches its adherents that those not of their faith are their enemies, thus sowing asspicion and bigotry among the masses. It confers on women the suffrage, and then forces her to use it, under the lash of its priesthood, to perpetuate their power and her own degredation. It robs thousands of women of honorable wedlock and brands their children with dishonor, so that they may be forever deterred from any relief from its grass. In a word, it has made Utah a land of disloyalty, disaffection, and hatred toward the government; has retarded its growth, prosperity, and advancement; set its people at variance and discord with the 50,000,000 or people of the United States, and made its history a represent to the nation. For these offenses, to which many mare might be added, we arraign the Mormon power in Utah, and invoke against trand its meastrous preferences and practices the considerate judgment of the clitzer vater, the statesman, and the Christian, and humily submit that our attitude toward it is not only justified, but demanded by every consideration that one has of that the true American citizer in the d see a ge of political duty.

It appears that the petitioners want the

It appears that the petitioners want the President to have the power and to appoint a legislative council to govern the Territory and they hint at an efficient backing of armed

Of this, age the inadequacy of the Edmunds aw, the memorial says:

naw, the memorial says:

The law of July 1, 1881, forbidding polygmy and annulling certain acts of the leasthant assembly of Utan; the act of June 23, 1874, in reaction to the court of this Territory, and the act of March, 1882, all conclusively prove that your honorable bodies have realized the necessity of National legislation to suppress the evils peculiar to this Territory.

tional legislation to suppress the evils peculiar to this Territery.

Each of these succeeding acts were more strin-gent than its predecessor, and while the last one, popularly known as the "Edmund's Ball," indi-cates an intention to strike at the vital point, the political power of the Mormon charon, we are in truth compolled to say that in its practical opera-tion it has not effected and will not effect the de-sired reforms.

position power of the Mormon charch, we are in truth compolled to say that in its practical operation it has not effected and will not effect the desired reforms.

While from reliable data we estimate that it disfranchies not leas than 10,000 persons who would observice be voters, yet such is the servility of the followers of the priesthood that such disfranchisement has no practical effect on the remainder of the Normon church, and the Mormon church of the Normon church, and the Mormon church constitutes the local government to as full an extent as before. The disfranchised price of the course of those who are not disfranchised as completely and absolutely as before, and there are no indications of any desire or intention on the part of the latter to assert themselves as against their disfranchised church superiors.

It will be perceived that the Gentile or Liberal ticket was in a majority in only one of the twenty-three counties. And this after the fullest discussion in the press and on the restrum that was ever had in the Territory.

We respectfully submit that the failure after years of active carnest endeavor of the loyal element in Utah to make inroads upon the Mormon vote or to win by political agitation and discussion any considerable number of Mormon voters, from allegiance to the Mormon priesthood to loyalty it the National authority, demonstrates that the or dinary American methods are without force or effect in dealing with the ills and ovits that afflict the body politic in Utah.

The Mormon people regard the past efforts of the national government as weak and futile, and as indicating that the Nation is not in earnest in its avowed Intention of suppressing polygamys and priestly domination in civil affairs in Utah.

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The laws already enacted have served only as

son that they regard the church superior to imgovernment.

When the Nation demonstrates that it is thoroughly in carnest, and takes all political power
from the Mormon people, then, and not till then,
will the vexed problem be solved.

A legislative council of say nine, eleven, or thirteen members, to be appointed by the President,
and confirmed by the Senate, with power to legislate for the Territory in place of the present legislature, in the opinion of the Liberals of Utah, presents the most reasible and effective plan that has
yet been suggested.

The signers call themselves the Utah Terri-

The signers call themselves the Utah Territorial Liberal Central Committee.

A Railway Appeal Quashed.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 7.—In the supreme court to-day argument was heard in the appeal of the New York, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company from the court of Eric County. The line of the road runs through the city of Erie, and when the contractors were about laying the tracks on Nineteenth street in that city, a bill in equity was on behalf of those whose property abutted on that street, praying an injunction to re-strain the continuance of the work until proper compensation had been made or security given for such injuries as or security given for such injuries as might be sustained. The injunction was granted to be dissolved when the railroad company had made the provisions for indemcompany had made the provisions for indem-nification by satisfying claims or filing the necessary bonds. In order to facilitate the completion of the road the bond was duly ap-proved and filed and an appeal taken. Chief Justice Sharswood said that as the injunction had already been dissolved by the court below there was left nothing for the supreme court to review, and the appeal must be quashed.

Property Destroyed by Forest Fires. SPRINGFIELD, MASS., Dec. 7.—A paper on Forest Fires," prepared by Prof. Sargent, of Harvard, was read at the meeting of the State board of agriculture in Northampton this morning. He claimed that 10,000 acres of forest land had been burned over in this State and destroyed 10,000,000 feet of lumber. The soil as well as the lumber is often de-stroyed by the fires. Of last year's fires 52 were caused by sparks from locomotives, 46 by care-lessness, 37 by hunters, and 19 by smokers. Only eight were started maliciously. There should, he said, be a system of forest managoment.

A Negro Desperado Killed.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Dec. 7 .- Jue Ross, the negro who murdered F. N. McDowell at Camden ou Thanksgiving day, was killed Wednesday night at Ivey's Mill, on the Catawba River, in Languager County, S. C., by Ferryman Alonzo Huntley. The pursuing party were close behind. Ross asked the ferryman to take him across. The ferryman identified to take him across. The fortyman mention him and tried to arrest him. Ross resisted, and the ferryman shot him. Before dying the negro confessed murdering McDowell and also murdering Bob Honnegan in Meck lenburg County two years ago.

The Legion of Honor Swindlers. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 7.—John O'Grady, a awyer, was held in \$5,000 bail to-day on the harge of conspiracy to defraud the American Legion of Honor. Robert Cunningham, also arrested, was discharged. Thomas Michaels, a consumptive, was personated and admitted to the order. When he died O'Grady, as a member of the committee, certified that all was right, and the order paid \$5,000 to Mrs. Cunningham, with whom Michaels lived.

The Largest Cargo of Cotton. NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 7.-The steamship Carmona cleared to-day for Liverpool with \$10,361 bales of cotton, 12,000 bushels of wheat, and 2,050 staves. This is the largest

cargo of cotton ever carried by any vessel.

The total weight of the cargo is 5,849,000 pounds and the total value \$642,000. The Carmona will go to sea Friday or Saturday through the jetties. The Marshal Is Cautious

Marshal McMichael yesterday stated to a REPUBLICAN reporter that at present he contemplated making no changes in his office the published reports to the contrary notwith standing. He said it would be highly in decorous for a man in his position who has not been confirmed by the Senate to either dismiss or appoint, and before doing so he pra-posed to see whether he himself was te re-